The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday November 26. to Tuesday November 29 1709.

Venice, November 23. *N. S.*

THE French Ambaſſador to this Republick hath given in a Memorial to the College concerning Cardinal Ottoboni, and we hear that he had received Inſtructions from his Maſter to leave this Place, if the Severities againſt that Prelate were continued: It being reported, that the Senate would deprive the Cardinal's Father of the Dignity of Procurator of St. Mark, and baniſh all the Family, unleſs he reſigned the Protectorſhip of the Crown of France. We had alſo Advices from Rome, that the French King was reſolved to maintain the Cardinal in the Poſſeſſion of that important Truſt. Theſe Repreſentations being taken into Conſideration by the College, they have taken care that Satisfaction be given to the French Ambaſſador, and all other Differences between this Republick and the Court of France are adjuſted. We are adviſed by Veſſels arrived from the Morea, that great quantities of Corn have been laid up there by the Proveditor-General, in order to be tranſported for the Supply of the Publick Magazines of this City. Fifteen hundred Pruſſians are paſſed through the Territory of Breſcia; being on their March from Piedmont towards their own Country. The reſt of the Troops are in Motion towards the Mantuan, and other Places which are appointed for their Winter Quarters. Several Barges have been laden at Mantua with Cannon, and other Warlike Stores, which are to fall down the Po to Milan. We are adviſed, that the Britiſh Ambaſſador to the Ottoman Port hath obtained a Permiſſion for the Engliſh Merchant-men at Smirna, to buy up Corn in the Dardanelles. Letters from Naples adviſe, that the Sequeſtrations on the Eccleſiaſtical Revenues of that Kingdom have not yet been taken off, although a good Correſpondence is eſtabliſhed between his Catholick Majeſty and the Pope. Our laſt Letters from Rome bring us an Account of the Death of Prince Pamfilio, and a ſplendid Entertainment of the Marquis de Prie, and ſeveral other Cardinals, on the Day of St. Charles. The Duke of Anjou hath moderated his laſt Edict, and given leave to the Spaniards to have recourſe to the Court of Rome in Spiritual Affairs.

Berne, November 16 *N. S.* The Catholick Cantons not having thought fit to ſend their Deputies to the Diet of Baden, that Seſſion is already at an end. However, the Proteſtants, before they ſeparated, appointed Deputies both to the Imperial and French Ambaſſadors, who declared to each of them, in the Name of the Helvetick Body, that they were reſolved to defend the Swiſs Territory from any Invaſion, and that in caſe either Party ſhould attempt to paſs through their Country, for the future, they would oppoſe Force to Force; adding to the French Ambaſſador, that they could by no means neglect or abandon the Safety or Protection of the Canton of Baſil, which laſt Addition was made upon Information, that the Ambaſſador had declared in a Publick Company, that the King, his Maſter, would ſtrike that Canton out of his Alliance with the Helvetick Body, and look upon it as his declared Enemy. In the mean time the Cantons have recalled the Troops which they ſent ſome time ago to defend the Paſſages of the Canton of Baſil, there being no appearance that either ſide will attempt to paſs during the Winter. Thus there ſeems to be an end of the Diſturbance raiſed in this Country by Count Merci's Paſſage, without any ill Conſequence to the Common Cauſe.

Copenhagen, November 16. *N. S.* His Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt Sweden bears date the 28th of the laſt Month. His Majeſty alledges, that the chief Reaſons which induced him to enter into this War are, That the ambitious Deſigns of the King of Sweden have for ſeveral Years occaſioned great Devaſtations in the Northern Kingdoms, and that it hath always been the Practice of the Swedes to make up their Loſſes and Misfortunes in War by invading their Neighbours; and that his Majeſty hath received repeated Inſtances of the Animoſity of the King of Sweden againſt him and his Subjects, as well from the Oppoſition made to his Intereſts by Swediſh Miniſters in Foreign Courts, as by ſeveral injurious Expreſſions againſt him in his own Letters: His Majeſty therefore thinks himſelf obliged to prevent impending Danger, and not imprudently expect till the Deſigns of Sweden are ripe for Execution; his Majeſty is pleaſed to mention an Expreſſion in the King of Sweden's Letter to the States-General concerning the Election of the Biſhop of Lubec; his Majeſty thinks fit alſo to take Notice of a Book publiſhed by one Magnus Ronnou, in the Title Page whereof he calls the King of Sweden Emperor of Great Scandinavia, though it is evident that the three Kingdoms of Denmark, Norway and Sweden are comprehended under that Name, and the two former were never ſubject to the latter, as probably Sweden hath been to them. His Majeſty alſo inſiſts on the Injuries done to the Revenues and Ancient Rights of the Crown of Denmark by the Swedes, in granting Licences to all Ships paſſing through the Sound, and the Breaches of ſeveral Treaties concerning the Tribute ariſing from thence: He alſo declares, that it was the frequent Practice of the Swedes to ſell falſe Certificates and Paſſports, and inſtances a particular Caſe to prove the Truth of this Practice ſo prejudicial to the Crown of Denmark. His Majeſty proceeds to ſhow with what Barbarity thoſe Provinces have been treated by the Swedes ſince their Conqueſt, which were formerly belonging to the Crown of Denmark, notwithſtanding all the Treaties and Agreements to the contrary; and adds, that his own Natural Subjects who have any Poſſeſſions in Sweden, have ſuffered the like Oppreſſions. His Majeſty alſo takes Notice of the inſatiable Deſire of the Swedes to enlarge their Dominions in Finmark, and for theſe Reaſons he declares War againſt whatever belongs to Sweden, except the Territories in Germany belonging to that Crown, and ſuch other Provinces in Sweden as ſhall immediately ſue for his Majeſty's Protection; his Majeſty having no deſign to diſturb the Reſt of Europe, or Prejudice the Common Cauſe; but only to reduce the Exorbitant Power of Sweden, and ſettle a firm and laſting Balance between the Northern Kingdoms.

Copenhagen, November 26. *N. S.* The King continues ſtill at Helſinburg, where the Queen, the Princeſs-Royal, and Prince Charles went to make him a Viſit one Day laſt Week, and returned to Cranenburg the ſame Evening. The Army is in its firſt Camp, near the Place where the Deſcent was made; ſeveral Detachments of Horſe have been ſent out to obſerve the Enemy, but have met with no Parties; but brought Intelligence that General Steenbock is near Chriſtianſtad, which is about fifty Engliſh Miles from the Daniſh Camp. The Artillery is landed at Schonen; as likewiſe twelve hundred Dragoons, four hundred Horſe, and about ſix hundred Foot: They are conſtantly ſending from hence Proviſions of Bread and other Neceſſaries for the Army. The Squadron of Men of War under the Command of Admiral Gulden-leuw, is come into this Port, to take in a Month's Proviſions in order to go and cruize in the Eaſt Sea. The Siege of Landſcroon is not as yet reſolved on; and it ſeems moſt probable that it will not be undertaken this Winter. The Weather has for ſome days paſt been very Tempeſtuous.

Copenhagen, November 30. *N. S.* The Daniſh Miniſter at Stockholm having had Orders to return hither, and being upon his Departure, was ſtopped by Direction of the